The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Black Sea Controversy.

A Peaceful Result Believed to be Obtainable by Diplomacy.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Additional Rumors of Peace Negotiations.

Movements of the Armies South of Paris.

No Reliable News from Paris Since the 9th inst.

THE BLACK SEA CONTROVERSY.

THE TREATY OF 1856.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Article 8, of the treaty of March 30, 1856, to which reference is a matter to the present controversy, reads as follows: "In connection with the protocol of April 26, of the same year, Her Britannic majesty, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of All the Russias, engage to regard the Sublime Porte as entering into the concert of European public law and to guarantee in common the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire, they consider any infraction of the above mentioned engagements as a question of general interest."

GLADSTONE'S CHICAGO SYMPATHIES.

There is much regret in Gladstonian circles on the misfortunes of Chicago. It is written to the Times on the occasion over the curtailment of Mr. Gladstone's letter of sympathy, that Mr. Gladstone is extremely desirous to convey to Chicago in some practical manner the sympathy of the Liberals, and he has made or transmitted to the public fund.

RUMORS OF MILITARY ORDERS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent at St. Petersburg recognizes on the 15th, saying that a decree has been issued authorizing the compulsory subscription to all classes of the population. The decree is said to be signed by the Emperor, and is considered a practical measure.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND GRANVILLE'S NOTE.

What the Petersburg Journals Say of the English Note, and says that Granville admits the existence of Russia's demands, and that Gortschakoff is ready to discuss them. The Golos says about four—Austria did the same by Von Beust's proposition to revise the treaty. No advantages to Russia. Russia's position is not to be sent to break the treaty. A powerful fleet will probably be obtained by the treaty.

REASONS WHY ENGLAND WILL NOT GO TO WAR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The World's London correspondent says:

"Your correspondent, last night, again interviewed the same member of the government who gave information yesterday relative to the 36th inst. He said it was now certain that all differences between England and Russia will be settled amicably. Two governments besides Russia signed the treaty of 1856, and all are equally determined to maintain its provisions. England will not go even with a collective note remonstrating against the violation. France is powerless. Prussia counters with Russia. Austria is not to be thought of. Italy is too dependent between our sailors' Russia, having pressed the objects of her former alliance with Napoleon. Turkey is not to be considered. Greece will address a note to Russia, but not threaten war. Sweden and Denmark will protest against the violation of the treaty restricting sovereignty in the Black Sea. So is now quite willing, even anxious, to have a closer alliance but for the friendship of Russia. You will see that England will be left alone should she fight, as on looking to pole as on looking to the violation of Russia's claims. She will not resist. The Congress will meet, and Russia will gain her object peacefully. Then will be the time for Europe to disarm. But Russia will not disarm. Turkey is to be considered. Greece will not join Russia. Austria and Prussia are on the other. The remaining powers are unimportant. Bismarck has a secret treaty with Russia, but as it had the death of a secret treaty with France—two strong to its bow. He desired to reject France's offer to give him all the Rhine provinces for Belgium, and to accept Russia's bargain, and compel the neutrality of Austria as a condition of becoming the ruler of 100 millions."

RUSSIAN PAPERS FOR THE DARDANELLES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The World's correspondent at St. Petersburg, under date of Nov. 9, says: Iron-clad Russian squadron will shortly make its appearance in the Dardanelles, and a military force will also be sent to that point. The Constantinople are less complacent than Russia people.

Russia has wanted for Constantinople to be free, exclusively for Russian commerce.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Unusual activity prevails at the War Office, in Pall Mall, and at the Admiralty, at Whitehall. The Duke of Cambridge has taken up his quarters at the War Office, and all the Lords of the Admiralty remain constantly at Whitehall. Yesterday and to-day, great preparations for war. A war meeting will be called at the Mansion House early next week. The Government has issued a requirement in insuring that Russia shall withdraw her pretensions or to compel to do so. All the dockyards are busy. A number of wooden vessels and transports are fitting up for service.

A statement of the condition of the naval reserve, coast guard, and pensioners, shows that there are 5,000 experienced sailors who could be in ready for service in a fortnight. Eight or ten Snyder breech-loaders are being served out to the volunteers and regiments. Large orders are reported in this city for blankets for the army, also food, ammunition, and copper which will be in filled.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

An official statement of the strength of the Russian army, as given in the estimates for the year 1871, shows the following: Imperial army, infantry, 877,000 men; cavalry, 96,597; artillery, 96,567; engineers, 16,192; guards, 1,400. Irregular army, Cossacks, troops of Caucasus, infantry, 37,117; cavalry, 14,-502; artillery, 1,561; guns, 226. Grand total, 1,097,377.

TWENTY PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte is energetically making great preparations to the Russian pretensions.

SPAIN IN BLACK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The World's correspondent at Berlin says: Odo Russell has received instructions to inform Count Bismarck there is no private understanding between Russia and Prussia on the Black Sea question.

It is asserted that Russia has declared her willingness to grant very extensive furloughs to allay the discontent of the people.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Soir says vessels will be bought in the United States with the money due for the Alabama.

PASSENGER AGENCY.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—It is thought here that the report of the Russian Cabinet is more pacific.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The correspondent of the World, writing from Versailles, November 12, gives a graphic account of the German situation. It seems that no bombardment of Paris is possible before next spring, as the heavy guns are not yet brought up, owing to the heavy roads. They are constantly constructing entrenchments in their rear to guard against an attack of the French. The mountain, they say, need to be in a bad condition and filled with sick, who die rapidly, and their places are immediately filled with new Prussians. The typical diseases are pneumonia and small pox. The French sometimes sally out and secretly destroy one of the new works and sending them with guns, wherever they seem to have an inexhaustible supply. They are disappointed at the non-arrival of a number of heavy guns. An extensive bombardment cannot be made. As extensive shelter has been provided for some days in their forts, and there has been very little firing. Great bodies of troops are constantly passing over the plains in front of Mont Valerien, and on the remote horizon can be seen the smoke of the burning villages of the city. Large quantities of vegetables are still in the fields around the city, and parties are daily engaged in digging potatoes and sending them inside.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The special correspondent of the New York Herald at Versailles, 15th inst., telegraphs as follows: "It is believed that the French will make no sortie at present from Paris. The Army of the Loire has withdrawn southward. It could bring that in between the German armies operating against it. The spirit of the Germans remains unbroken. Provisions and their health is not good, consisting of cold and damp weather. The last sortie of the garrison in the direction of Versailles was a most powerful one. The Germans. The newest piece at Versailles is Black Eyed Susan, performed by an English company.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, via LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Prussian army has received the following order from the King: "I express my thanks to the army for the fidelity and bravery with which it has fought for the fatherland. Its deeds will be recorded in the history of the German nation."

LILLE, Nov. 20.—There was a fight yesterday, in the neighborhood of Pont-de-Nieppe, between the Prussians and a detachment of French infantry and Mobile Guards, and a French commissariat train. The fight lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. The French were driven back with a loss of 50 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners. The Prussians had 30 killed and wounded.

A BATTLE at Orleans, near La Source, 12 miles from Orleans, between the Prussians and French, resulted in the defeat of the latter, with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

The Prussians have entered Orleans. Their loss was 1,000 killed and wounded

WASHINGTON.

Political Hysterics.

The Chances of Butler and Fenton for the Cabinet.

Arrival of Democrats, and Its Effect Socially.

Results of Late Elections.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON

FRANCE

KANSAS.

MICHIGAN.

INDIANA.

OHIO.

IOWA.

GREAT BRITAIN

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

KODAK

THE LAW COURTS.

Divorce — Property — Johnny Comfort.

Arraignments and Sentences in the Criminal Court.

Supreme Court.

DIVORCE GRANTED IN SUPREME-SE-UNCONTR. Thomas Allen et al. Justice of William Allen) vs. Ty. Hunt et al. Error to Superior Court. Tr. It is ordered Limiting the title to a rehearing privilege, or let vacate Jan. in which, Trog opposite N. and Jr. front of, 1 lot twenty feet on West St. Canal street, by middle of feet on Carroll street, to the southeast corner of Lot 1, Block 12, Original Town, the property on Main Road to Quincy, Adams. Decree of Circuit cause was come argued upon the Supreme Court, at the Springfield said, but it was held for the supreme before the Court are now suppressed. The plaintiff in error, Allen, is the owners of the property described in the bill of the defendant in error, Hunt, and Hunt, Hunt, Hunt,